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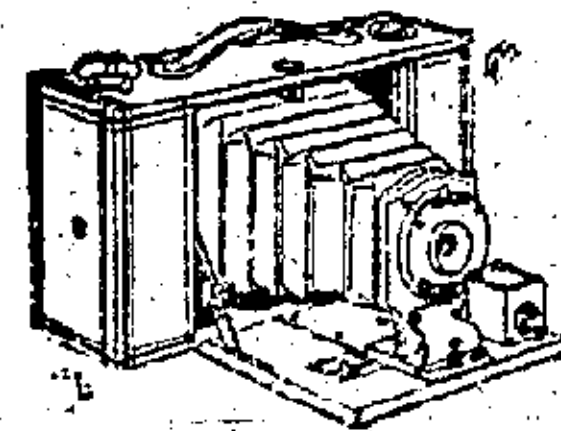
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[a317]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]



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[25]

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1911.

The situation developed in Japan's foreign politics by reason of the conclusion of the revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an interesting one, more especially when it is taken in conjunction with the conditions prevailing before the treaty was revised. As is now known, Japan has taken exception to a clause in the contract of the Chinese Currency Loan, the particular clause which meets with Japan's displeasure being the one which provides that in the event of any further loan being required the capitalists interested in the original loan shall have prior rights over those of any other country. This Japan holds, perhaps rightly, as giving those capitalists a monopoly, which, as the greater part of the loan is to be spent in the development of Manchuria, she fears may lead to the undermining of her influence in those provinces. The matter is complicated by the fact that the loan is entirely a private one, in which the four Powers, of which the capitalists are nationals, have taken no official part. Nevertheless, in lieu of any other possible precedent, Japan has brought the matter officially before the Government of the United States, while Russia, which as another Power directly concerned is acting jointly in the matter, has approached Germany. The other two Powers concerned in the loan—Great Britain and France—being allies of Japan and Russia, respectively, have not yet been approached, it being evidently thought that they will raise no objection to any arrangements acceptable to the others. The Japanese negotiations with the United

States on this matter have become inextricably associated in the popular mind with the effects of the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and—perhaps, not altogether wrongly—it is suggested that Japan, even if unwillingly, will be drawn into the general scheme of arbitration treaties devised by President Taft. As has been astutely pointed out: Japan cannot very well ask the United States to again pledge herself to abstain from everything of an aggressive or politically ambitious nature in Manchuria, since this would cast doubt on the United States' former numerous assertions as to the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in China. Yet the protest against the clause in the loan contract is primarily founded on a fear of United States' aggression, and it will task all Japan's diplomatic ingenuity to show this is not the case. We thus have the curious position of the United States being removed outside the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by the recent revision, and yet remaining Japan's foremost and most dreaded competitor in that part of China where she holds most sway. Japan's weakness is a financial weakness, and she feels naturally that, opposed to a wealthy country like the United States, she stands in an inferior position. Any loans she makes to China she can only do by going abroad to find the money, so that the loans are endorsed from the outset as merely of a political character. The United States loans, on the other hand, are of a bona-fide commercial character, in fact which adds, rather than detracts from, their political value. How this situation is to be met is troubling Japanese publicists, and many suggestions have been made, all tending towards some rapprochement with the United States. There is a general idea that Japan is averse to forming arbitration treaties, founded on her alleged soreness over the decisions given against her in matters she has referred to arbitration. This hardly seems possible. Japan's worst experience of arbitration was in the Housaï. Tax question, where her claim to impose taxes on property held under perpetual lease was disallowed. This was really such a trivial question, however, involving, as it did, only a matter of a few thousand yen, it is impossible to believe that the Japanese Government should have taken it so seriously to heart as to actually think it a ground for rejecting all arbitration in future. The spirit of the age is in the direction of arbitration, and Japan cannot afford to fall behind the times. There is, however, a further question, and that is, how far an arbitration treaty with the United States would meet Japan's needs. What Japan really wants from the United States is an acknowledgment of her paramount influence in South Manchuria, but this there is not the remotest hope of her obtaining. At the most some such vague clause as that appearing in the revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance, whereby Japan's interests in Eastern Asia are recognised, might be expected. But this could not appear in an arbitration treaty, which, while binding Japan to settle all disputes in a peaceful manner, would still leave the door open for financial operations in Manchuria. An alliance by which each side bound itself to recognise the territorial rights of the other in the Pacific and in East Asia would, indeed, meet the case, but if Japan objects to arbitration the United States has a still stronger objection to "entangling foreign alliances." The United States being excluded from the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, however, it is generally felt that Japan must do something to arrive at an *entente* with that country, and it will be interesting to see how Japan works out the problem. It has been asserted that the danger of friction between the two countries was as great before the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as it is now, but this is only true in a way. Japan then had the support of Great Britain, which, if only as a moral support, gave her confidence in dealing with foreign Powers. To-day she has the support only in so far as European countries are concerned, and the danger of friction in that direction has been reduced to a minimum. It is from the United States that she now fears the greatest competition, and while her relations with the Government remain perfectly friendly, recent history shows that there are many directions in which friction may arise.

The plague return yesterday, was again described "nil."

We regret to learn that Mr. E. Jones Hughes is lying seriously ill at the Peak Hospital.

During the last few days numerous gas-burners have been stolen from MacDonnell Road and the Peak.

The case in which Mr. Wood fired the master of a lighter belonging to the Wharf and Godown Co. \$100 for having a fire on board his boat while carrying dangerous goods was reopened at the Magistracy yesterday, and his Worship cancelled the fine.

The *Telemachus*, which arrived from Saigon on Wednesday, brought 91 deportees from Saigon. Another 23 arrived from Singapore on the same day, by the *Hong Wan I*. They were taken over by the police, and will be transferred to China as opportunity offers.

The fairly large attendance at Byssack's new Circus last night witnessed a performance remarkable for its all round excellence. The lengthy programme was one of varied and pleasing items, all of which won the admiration of patrons.

Sir William Church, the eminent physician, announced on July 20th at the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund that "the relationship that cancer bears to the animal in which it occurs is an individual one." In plain words, that cancer is "not catching," and "cancer houses" cannot exist. He mentioned that in China the men are very liable to cancer of the gullet, but in women the disease is unknown, the reason being that the men bolt their rice when it is very hot, being served first, while the women have to wait, and then the rice is cool and non-irritating.

The display given by Ellis' Circus at the Skating Rink is well worth seeing. Ajax, the wonderful contortionist, gives an unique entertainment and causes one to wonder at the elasticity of his body and limbs. Zeno's juggling is remarkable for the dexterity with which it is compassed, while the Australian thoroughbred horses are put through a performance which their trainer could have only taught them to accomplish after considerable and patient labour. Then there are clever performances by other animals, while mirth is provided by the continental clowns Piccolo and Fiori. For the full list of attractions the reader is referred to the advertisement on page 4.

At a time when we are having a deluge daily, thoughts revert to the reservoirs. The Water Return for the 1st August has just been received. On that date there were 595,956,000 gallons of water in the reservoirs of the island, which is about seventy-one million gallons more than last year. The consumption during the month of August represented 25.1 gallons per head per day, as compared with 22.6 last year. At the Kowloon reservoir the water stored is given as 256,200,000 as compared with 87,533,000 last year. All the reservoirs were "below overflow" except Tytan-intermediates, which was level. Since the 1st of August we have had more than 35 inches of rain. There can be no danger therefore of a water famine, even if we get no more rain this year.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16th.

## NOTES ON THE RECENT OUTRAGE.

The number of guards and chair coolies who were hurt on Sunday was eighteen, and all these cases have been placed under the care of Dr. Swan at the Pok Chai Hospital. Yesterday a deputy went to this institution, and ascertained the sum of \$140 among the wounded as compensation.

The bombs which did so much damage were thrown from a tailor's shop, and after the outrage the proprietor of this shop was arrested. He has been able to prove his innocence, as the revolutionists entered his shop under the pretence of looking at some clothes. He has since been released, but before he was liberated his fellow-traders in the street drew up a petition in his behalf which was sent to the authorities.

It is said that before the attempted murder took place the Admiral received several letters warning him that the rebels were about to assassinate him. It will also perhaps be remembered that before the rising of a few months ago the Viceroy also received letters warning him of what was about to happen. Thus it would appear that the revolutionary camp is not wholly free from traitors—a fact which must be of some consolation to the Government.

**SOLDIER EXECUTED.**

Yesterday, by order of the military, a corporal belonging to one of the regiments stationed here was taken to the execution ground and there beheaded. By some it was supposed that this man had had a hand in the outrage on the Admiral, but it transpires that the man had been spreading revolutionary doctrine among his comrades, and for this crime he was sentenced to death.

**POLICE FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.**

In many of the country places no proper police exist, the only force for the protection of the public being the old fashioned village watchmen who are often decrepit and useless and are even sometimes in league with bad characters. The new Police Force has recently sent dispatches to all the district Magistrates asking how many towns and villages in the respective districts are not yet policed. It also invites those Magistrates to hold conferences with the local gentry for the purpose of raising funds to establish police forces in all these places. It is also the intention of the Taoist to send a certain number of those students who have graduated from the Police College to their native districts in order that they may take charge of police affairs therein.

**MANUFACTURING ARMS.**

Because of the unsettled state of this province, where the depredations of banditti and the fear of revolutionists keep the people in a continual state of alarm, the Viceroy has ordered that the Provincial Arsenal shall cast and fit up two machine-guns monthly and that several thousand rounds of ammunition for these weapons shall also be manufactured. The cost will exceed \$5,000 monthly, and the Board of War at Peking has already granted permission for this expenditure.

## TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

## DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill announced a fresh difficulty in the London dock strike, owing to the men insisting that only union hands shall be taken on at Albert Dock. He emphasised the violence of the mob at Liverpool, and stated that the soldiers were compelled to fire. He said that business at Manchester was at a standstill. Two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry were in readiness in case of trouble.

LATER.

Mr. Lansbury and other Labour M.P.s denounced the brutality of using soldiers. (Opposition protests.) He suggested that the soldiers should have fired at the legs of the people, and proceeded to criticise the action of the troops.

Mr. Churchill refused to comment on what had been done in circumstances of great difficulty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lansbury concluded by shouting at the Opposition, "You set of bloodthirsty crows."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government was dealing with the whole question with a view to preventing the shortening of the industrial warfare.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the Opposition would give the Government every support in carrying out the law.

LATER.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald severely criticised Mr. Churchill's attitude. The conduct of the police, he said, made one's blood boil. If it were true that an officer shot a man through the head, he should be tried for murder. (Labourite cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated anything which would make the task of Mr. Buxton and Mr. Churchill more difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the railway trouble and laid emphasis on the fact that only giving twenty-four hours' notice was a mistake, because it made negotiation impossible. Consequently, he appealed to the men not to go out their threat till the machinery of the Board of Trade could come into operation, otherwise they would alienate public sympathy. He concluded by stating that the Government must at all cost protect the railways and the food supply.

## HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

LATER.

The railway situation, which was most gloomy yesterday evening owing to the impression that the companies would refuse to meet the men's demands, brightened somewhat late last night on the announcement that the heads of the Railway Unions had accepted Mr. Buxton's invitation to come to London to-day and confer.

It is inferred from this that the strike will, in any case, be postponed.

Moreover Mr. Lloyd George, at the close of the sitting of the House of Commons, said he was hopeful of a settlement of a situation which was serious, but not alarming.

LATER.

The executive of the railway men has resolved not to settle the present dispute unless the lockout at Liverpool and elsewhere was removed, and all the men were reinstated.

The cruiser *Warrington* has arrived at Liverpool, and two more warships are expected.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The War Office have taken the greatest precautions to ensure the working of the railways in the event of a strike. Every military station has been warned to have its men mobilised, and 25,000 soldiers at Aldershot are ready to go to London to be stationed along the lines to the south and north.

The trains will be worked with flags by signallers.

The Foot Guards from Pirbright have been ordered to come to London. It is stated that they will be used to protect public buildings and the Royal palaces.

The Gordons have left Colchester and are proceeding to Sheffield, and the West Yorkshire Regiment and the Fourth Hussars are following.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.**

The manager of the Midland Railway in a statement says that the Government having assured them of ample protection the Companies were prepared to give effective though restricted strike service.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill, speaking again, said the Government would not shrink from the duty of preventing a catastrophe overwhelming the people through the break-down of the machinery whereby they live.

## THE RAILWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCE.

It seems that the railway employees complain that the Companies misinterpret the decisions of the Conciliation Boards and demand that they be ended or amended, and that the Companies recognise the Trade Unions. The Companies retort that the 1907 agreement stipulated that there should be no strike till 1914. The Labourites claim that all the railway employees want to strike, the non-unionists being as keen as the unionists.

Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, was interrogated after the Board of Trade conferences regarding the statement that a strike was imminent. He laughingly replied that he had heard many rumours, one of which was that the Germans had a hand in the matter. These suggestions making for unrest were due to the prolonged heat inflaming tempers and creating a desire for a holiday.

## BUSINESS DISLOCATED AT MANCHESTER.

At Manchester the strike is rapidly becoming worse. Business is utterly dislocated. The railway stations are closed and the train service is suspended. On the other hand signs of improvement are noted at London Docks.

The Cabinet has considered the labour position, and afterwards the railway managers and men's leaders had prolonged separate meetings. The Board of Trade will have another meeting to-night. Already the Midland Railway has suspended bookings for Manchester, and other services are being cancelled. All the railway lines are preparing for emergencies.

## SITUATION AT LIVERPOOL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report shows that the Hussars while escorting five prison vans containing ninety prisoners on August 15th were surrounded by a ferocious mob armed with bricks, bottles and iron bars. The Hussars fired blank cartridge without effect and then six shots with ball. Eye-witnesses state that the crowd was madly hysterical, and the reading of the Riot Act left the people perfectly unmoved and uncontrollable till ball was fired. Then there were awful shrieks.

The police cleared a passage through the mob. One of the rioters was killed when attacking the Scots Greys with an iron bar. The position at Liverpool to-night is grave. The mob is in an ugly mood. Prices are rising.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that in a report to the Senate the Foreign Relations Committee defends its action in eliminating the joint commission clause from the British and French arbitration treaties. It characterizes the treaties as breeders of war and not of peace, and argues that under the treaties any question arising out of the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, or territorial integrity might be determined without the constitutional cooperation of the Senate.

## TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

LONDON, August 17th.

At a luncheon given at the National Liberal Club Mr. Birrell paid a warm tribute to Mr. Asquith for leading the party to victory on behalf of a free constitution based on a system of representative government. He called upon the party to support the Government next session to carry Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith intended to make a great pronouncement of policy at this luncheon, but was absent owing to throat trouble.

LATER.

It is officially stated that Parliament will adjourn on the 18th inst.

## DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Right Reverend John Wordsworth, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Salisbury since 1885, is dead.

## STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Three small failures have occurred on the Stock Exchange of firms which dealt chiefly in American stocks.

## [FROM THE MANILA "GLEANINGS"]

## AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Secretary Knox, of the State Department to-day announced diplomatic nominations to Germany, Italy, and Japan. Ambassador John G. A. Leishman is transferred from Rome to Berlin to the post relinquished by Dr. David Jayme Hill. Ambassador Thomas J. O'Brien leaves the Japanese Embassy at Tokyo and goes to Italy, and Charles Page Bryan is named for the Japanese post, Arthur M. Reaume appointed Minister to Cuba.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their latest Pisco Goods Report, referring to certain "would-be encouraging remarks" appearing in a Manchester paper says: As we have recently pointed out, the Japanese competition in the Far East Pisco Goods market is a most serious consideration for the Lancashire mill owners, as well as the American makers, and both sections could well do with the trade that the now rival is acquiring year by year in rapidly increasing quantities.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the flood season may now be considered over and communications will shortly be in full working order again, and it is to be hoped that the heart-rending stories of death and destruction that inventive minds are able to conjure up whenever necessary will be found to have been very much overdrawn; at the same time it must be admitted that there has been a lot of suffering and an anxious time for many, also that trade has been very much upset by the flooded state of the great water courses during the past eight or ten weeks.

Within the interval people all over the world have been paying much attention to the simple which plays an all important part in the Pisco Goods Trade. Cotton, the value of which has been violently fluctuating and is a altogether unknown quantity—the growth appears to be satisfactory and everything points to a big yield, so that the daily rises and falls must be due to the operations of speculators, as is usual at this time of the year.

## THE PAY OF MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild at Liverpool has addressed to the President of the Board of Trade a letter appealing for increased wages for ships' officers. It is pointed out that, arising out of the results of the recent strike of seamen and firemen, the pay of officers holding very responsible and onerous positions on board ships is, in many cases, little, if any, more than that of the seamen and firemen serving under them. While realizing that the Board of Trade has no power to regulate the pay of officers in the Mercantile Marine, the Guild submits that a suggestion or recommendation on the part of the Board that the position of merchant officers in respect to pay and other matters might be considered at the present time would be advantageous to the interest of shipping generally.

## WANTED—A WARRANT.

Chief Ministerial Whip: "I can raise the Coronets all right, but I can't answer for the Norman blood."

Prime Minister: "Never mind the 'Norman blood'; it's the 'kind hearts' and the 'single faith' that I'm worrying about."—*Punch cartoon.*

Three men have been arrested in connection with an armed robbery which took place at 112, Canton Road, on the 7th instant. They were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday and remanded.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wai YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGU EDE.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Council).

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

**FINANCIAL MINUTES.**

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 52 and 53, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

**FINANCIAL.**

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 13), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

**PAPER.**

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the "Report on the Blue Book for 1910."

**QUESTIONS.**

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK asked the following questions standing in his name:—

1 Will the Government lay upon the table a printed paper containing a progress diagram, showing the work done on the Typhoon Refuge up to the 30th June, 1911, and will the Government thereafter lay upon the table a similar paper showing the progress made during each successive period of six months?

2 Will the Government explain why the work on the Tsim Sha Tsui Market is proceeding so slowly? When will the Market be ready for use?

3 What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of the erection of a Wireless Telegraph Station on an Island of the Pratas Group?

4 What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of a Wireless Telegraph Station being established in this Colony? Has the Government of this Colony or have the Home Authorities on behalf of the Government of this Colony entered into any and what engagements with any and what authority, corporation, company or firm with reference to the erection of such station?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

1 The diagram asked for will be prepared and laid on the table at an early date and thereafter at the end of each period of six months. It will take the form of a cross-section of the breakwater, which constitutes the main item of the contract and is responsible for fully 80 per cent. of the cost of the work.

2 The hon. member is requested to repeat the statement at next meeting. Inquiries are in progress.

3 The Chinese Minister of Posts and Communications informed Sir J. Jordan in a letter dated the 24th May last that telegraphic instructions had been sent to complete the purchase of the wireless installation for Pratas Island without delay and to proceed with its erection.

4 His Excellency the Governor will make a statement with regard to this question.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, the question which has been asked by my learned and hon. friend on my left is one of the importance of which I recognise very fully myself, and its importance has been recognised by the whole community, as evidenced by the questions which have been asked in this Council from time to time and also by the correspondence which has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government. I think, therefore, it would be more in consonance with the wishes of the Council if I made a somewhat longer statement than can be contained in the four corners of an answer to the question. On April 20th last a question was asked in this Council, and the Government gave a full reply as it was possible to do at the time. I would like for a moment to remind hon. members what the outline of the answer was. I said, in the first place, that the question at issue comprised two very difficult matters, namely, the installation of a high-power station and the installation of a low-power station. With regard to the high-power station, I informed the Council that in consequence of repeated inquiries by myself the Secretary of State said that no definite answer could be given until after the Imperial Conference had finished its sittings in London. The question therefore had to be held in abeyance. As regards the low-power station, I told the Council of the arrangements that had already been made with a

well-known firm, but certain natural difficulties with regard to the installation of a low-power station in the Colony, owing to the geographical configuration, had arisen, and in consequence investigations were proceeding, so that the Secretary of State could not give an answer until a scientific reply had been evolved as to the question of dealing with these difficulties. On April 29th, only a few days later, the Government received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce urging the immediate installation without any delay of a high-power station with a radius of some 1,500 miles. They added that they saw no reason why the concession should not be given to any British subject to construct such an installation if it was not decided to do it in any other way. They also saw no reason why a monopoly in wireless should be given to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The hon. member who represents the Chamber will contradict me if I am wrong.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That is quite correct.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I took the earliest possible opportunity of transmitting that letter, dated 29th April, to the Secretary of State. My dispatch was dated 4th May. I did so with the object of enabling the dispatch to reach London while the sittings of the Imperial Conference were on, as I thought that perhaps the views of the Chamber of Commerce might be useful to the Conference while discussing the question. I also sent a copy of the question and reply asked and made in this Council. I heard nothing further for some time, and on June 23rd, by which time I could presume that the sittings of the Conference were over, I sent a telegram to the Secretary of State asking for further information. To that telegram I received no reply until June 24th, close upon a month. The reply I did receive was that there was not at present in contemplation the establishing of a high-power station, and the Secretary of State hoped shortly to send me definite information with regard to a low-power station. The answer to that telegram I at once sent to the Chamber of Commerce for their views. The Chamber replied that they heard with regret that a high-power station was not in contemplation, and stated that they were pleased to receive news that definite information would soon be sent regarding the low-power station. They hoped that eventually a high-power station would be established, as being more adequate to the needs of the Colony, but they made no further suggestion, and they, like myself, are awaiting a further reply from the Secretary of State to confirm his telegram and give us further information with regard to the low-power station. It is now three weeks since that cable message was received, and I presume that a reply should be due very shortly. Meantime, the day before yesterday, I received the Blue Book containing a full report of the proceedings at the Imperial Conference, and at once turned to the discussion with regard to wireless telegraphy to see what had been said on the subject. Mr. Samuel, the Postmaster-General, speaking on behalf of the Government, laid down certain principles. He said it was desirable that speedy action should be taken to establish a system of long-distance wireless telegraphy. Secondly, he laid down the proposition that there should be a State-owned system, but that each station should be worked by the local administration. In the third place, he suggested that it would not be wise at the outset to establish a system of wireless in every direction simultaneously; that the initial system should be a single one, and should go from the United Kingdom, I think, to Cyprus, and as far as was concerned directly to Aden, Bombay, Singapore, West Australia and on to New Zealand. He suggested that the cost of this system should be equitably divided. A discussion took place regarding the Singapore station. It was said that Singapore was merely a link in the chain, and that it was unfair to that Colony to bear the entire cost, either the original capital cost or the cost of maintenance. It was stated that there would be little local traffic, and the cost should be divided between the Imperial Government and the self-governing dominions in the Australian seas. However, the question of division is not one that immediately concerns us. These proposals apparently were generally concurred in by the members of the Conference. I would like to invite the attention of the Council to the general principles to be derived from the brief summary of the report which I have given. In the first place, His Majesty's Government do not appear to consider that high-power stations are of any very great commercial value. I may, of course, be wrong in my conclusion, but that is the impression left in my mind after reading the "Debate." Mr. Samuel said the "commercial value of crossing the Pacific by a chain of stations would, I am informed, be negligible," while the local traffic at Singapore is regarded as so small that the station will be merely a link. Secondly, it seems that the capital cost and the cost per annum would be very heavy, but I am unable to state what the cost would be exactly. That appeared to be the opinion of the Conference; if one may judge by the long debate which took place as regards the share of one particular station at Singapore.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Could your Excellency give us approximate figures?

HIS EXCELLENCY—There are no approximate figures in the Blue Book.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That is a very important point.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The cost appears generally, though it is specifically said that it has not yet been worked out. The third point of interest in the debate was that South Africa was entirely excluded from the chain, and the delegate from South Africa stated at the Conference that the Dominion he represented was extremely anxious to be included. He said a

station might be erected at the Victoria Falls, but he was entirely content to await the experiment tried by the first chain of stations before South Africa was included. It appears to me, therefore, that since the representative of the Empire sat in the Imperial Conference and agreed that the various high-power wireless stations must be State-owned, we must accept that as a principle. That would seem to rule out the suggestion by the Chamber of Commerce that a concession should be granted to any private company. Secondly, I presume that we must accept the position that the cost of these stations and their maintenance would be very considerable. I suppose, thirdly, that we must accept the conclusion that so far as a high-power station is concerned this Colony cannot claim to be in a more exceptional position than South Africa, which is apparently willing to remain and see the result of the first experiment. I may add that the Government will be very glad to hear through the Chamber of Commerce or from any other quarter any information which will enable us to gauge what the commercial value of a high-power station will be. I would also ask you to bear in mind, so far as a low-power station is concerned, that events are progressing with what speed experts can make in the matter.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Can I make a remark in reply?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I merely wish to say, as your Excellency is aware, that the question has been under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce for some considerable time, and the only reason why we have not made a further move is because we are waiting to get full particulars of the Secretary of State's reply before we criticise the present action of the Government. As soon as those facts are before us, the Chamber of Commerce will immediately reconsider the question.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask one or two questions, as matters are not quite clear? In the first place, I should like to ask with regard to the low-power station, what is the distance which it will be able to send wireless messages?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think 250 to 300 miles. I speak under correction.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Another question I should like to ask is this: Are we bound to any particular firm or company at the present moment for the erection of a low-power station, or are our hands free entirely?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the Imperial Government have made a contract with a particular company, but I do not think I can divulge any more at the moment.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Without the consent of this Council?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The arrangement, I understand, is for the whole Empire.

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.**

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill stated:

Clause 2 authorises a verbal alteration which does not affect the legal meaning. Clause 3 amends section 4 of the Principal Ordinance, which is in the following terms: "In all cases in respect to which no provision is made by this Code, the Rules of Practice for the time being in force in the Supreme Court in England shall be deemed to be in force in the Court, subject to their applicability and with such modifications as the circumstances may require." The principal object of the amendment is to give the Legislative Council a greater measure of control than they have at present over the introduction into the Code (which is a legislative patchwork of the English Practice and the old repealed Hongkong Code) of new English rules of procedure. Clause 4 carries out the evident intention of section 36, not affected owing to an error in drafting. Companies registered in Great Britain are foreign so far as Hongkong is concerned and are dealt with by section 37, and companies like the Basel Mission (see Ordinance No. 2 of 1896) are clearly intended to be governed by the procedure under section 36. Clause 5 substitutes motion in applications to set aside writs, and thereby saves costs. Clause 6 authorises the deletion of unnecessary words without effecting a change in the law. Clause 7 gives the word "estate" the meaning assigned to it by the Probate Bill, 1911, and by the Stamp Bill, 1911. Clause 8 is necessary because it is not intended that the word "statute" shall include Ordinance. It did so under section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1897 (the old Interpretation Ordinance), which is being repealed by the Interpretation Bill now before the Council. Clause 9 repeals a section which was founded on the old Chancery practice of verifying pleadings by oath and which is obsolete. Clause 10 repeals the third sub-section of section 135, which is contradictory to section 700 and substitutes a useful sub-section. Clause 11 repeals three sections the purport of which is already contained in the Evidence Ordinance, 1889. Clause 12 modifies the language of section 347 so as to bring the law into conformity with the actual practice of the Court, which is a convenient practice. Clause 13 makes a slight amendment in section 349 with a view to checking frivolous applications. Clause 14 repeals a sub-section which is no longer necessary since legal tender was established in the Colony. Clause 15 states clearly what the existing practice is as to orders for "immediate execution," an expression which was left rather vague in the Principal Ordinance. Clause 16 repeals a section which is considered contradictory to section 394 and which is not to be found in the English Practice. Clause 17 is intended to make presence of debtors in custody in Court or Chambers

unnecessary in purely formal cases and to facilitate their discharge in cases where there is no opposition thereto. Clause 18 makes a verbal alteration in accordance with the practice. Section 479 required "the filing of a statement of claim and the service thereof on the Crown Solicitor," which is a self-contradictory requirement. Clause 19 repeals a transitory section of the Code, the effect of which has expired. Clause 20 makes provision for the discharge of sureties, the discharge of the defendant being already provided for. Clause 21 repeals a sub-section the effect of which is spent. Clause 22 repeals a merely declaratory section, which is deemed superfluous. Clause 23 is consequential. Clause 24 adds a proviso to section 624 declaratory of the existing practice both at home and in the Colony. Clause 25 makes a grammatical correction in section 627. Clause 26 repeals a section which has never been, and is never likely to be, acted upon. Clauses 27 and 28 make additions, based on the English practice, to section 42, which is not at present complete, and the latter part of Clause 28 introduces portions of the said practice which the Government has been instructed to introduce by the Secretary of State in the despatch dated the 8th May, 1911.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading. This Bill was drafted in the first instance by the editor who revised the edition. He reached the Code of Civil Procedure in his revision rather sooner than he anticipated owing to the fact that the Merchant Shipping Ordinance is not being dealt with at once. He is running short of type, so he is extremely anxious that the amending Bill, the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, should be passed without undue delay. The Bill accordingly was published in the last Gazette for information. It has also been considered clause by clause by the individual members of the Standing Law Committee, and they have agreed that certain alterations and amendments should be made. These I will move when we reach the Committee stage. I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill was left in Committee and Council resumed.

**PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.**

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897." In doing so he said:—

The proposed amendments do not, I think, do more than carry out the original intention of the legislature. This section which it is proposed to amend relates to the suppression of disorderly houses. The Superintendent of Police or the Registrar-General lays a complaint before a Magistrate, the Magistrate summons the occupier, and if he finds the complaint substantiated he is authorised to order the occupier to discontinue the use of the house. The amendment is that he is not only authorised to do so, but directed to do so. As regards disobedience to an order, the Magistrate retains the discretion the original Ordinance gave him as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and said:—

This Bill only deals with complaints by the police and the Registrar-General. Complaints by the public are not affected by it.

The motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that it had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

**ARMS AND AMMUNITION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.**

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1907." In doing so he said:—

As explained in the objects and reasons, it has been considered that the definition of an exempted person under the principal Ordinance is too wide, and it is desirable to cut it down. This Bill cuts it down to a certain extent, but when the Bill reaches Committee I propose to move certain amendments which will cut it down even further.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill was left in Committee and Council resumed.

**TUNG WA HOSPITAL EXTENSION ORDINANCE.**

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Hospital for the care and treatment of the Chinese patients in the Kowloon Peninsula." In doing so he said:—

This Bill has no objects and reasons attached, because the objects and reasons are stated in the preamble at the beginning, and I do not think it is possible to elaborate on that preamble.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that it had passed through the Committee stage without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

**CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.**

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was left in Committee, and Council resumed.

**THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.**

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to the Interpretation of Terms and as to Common Forms used in Ordinances."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, considerable amendments being made. He proposed to have the Bill printed again and published for general information before moving the third reading at the next meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn until this day week.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

**ROAD MAINTENANCE.**

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Fifteen thousand Dollars (\$15,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand eight hundred Dollars (\$3,800) in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, for the following two items:—

Additional Lighter, ..... \$2,000  
Repairs to same, ..... 1,800

Total, ..... \$3,800

**GRADUATES AS TRAVELLERS.**

**NOVEL BRITISH METHODS IN CHINESE MARKET.**

In his report on the trade of Canton in 1910, Mr. Pratt, acting Vice-Consul, states that signs are not wanting that merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom have succeeded to a considerable extent in revising their ideas of the exploitation of the China market.

Until comparatively recently they were content to apply to local firms, acting as their agents, and to supply them with elaborate catalogues which, framed for the European market, were practically unintelligible to prospective purchasers in China, and whose only use was to keep the local agent better informed of recent developments at home. What was wanted was an attractive display of samples with brief descriptions in Chinese if necessary, and competent travellers—not necessarily Europeans—to bring such samples insistently to the notice of native dealers. This is being realised, and certain foreign firms are opening showrooms for machinery and the like in important trade centres, while other firms have for some time past sent foreign travellers, accompanied by good interpreters, to various inland marts, and have found their enterprise rewarded.

The use of advertisements, too, is being greatly extended, and few Chinese cities on the main routes do not display an assortment of highly-coloured Chinese posters.

The native newspapers—the number of which, already considerable, is constantly increasing—afford another excellent medium for bringing goods to the notice of native buyers, and they are well patronised by the sellers of foreign wares.

**IMPRESSED BY EDUCATION.**

A prominent firm is at present making an interesting experiment, the advantages of which it is still too early to estimate, in employing university-trained men, at salaries considerably higher than those heretofore current, to act as agents and travellers. The Oriental is a keen admirer of education, and is quick to discern whether a man is well-educated or not, and it is important that those who come into contact with him should be men that he can respect.

It should, however, be remembered that the standard of living in China is much lower than in European countries, so that a large proportion of articles manufactured in Europe is quite unsaleable here. Until the development of industries in China has reached a stage considerably in advance of its present one the market for machinery must be limited to those machines suited for domestic pursuits, or at the best very small factories.

It is useless for manufacturers to look to China for a market for elaborate agricultural machinery, motor cars, labour-saving devices in the spinning and weaving trades, &c., as, in the case of motors, there are practically no roads fit for use, while the machinery is quite out of the reach of the Chinese labourer.

On the other hand, sewing machines, glass, lamps and lampware, patent medicines, cigarettes, condensed milk, &c., find a ready sale, but must be cheap. It is often found that the superior but dearer British article cannot compete with the cheaper one from the Continent, and still less with the Japanese imitation, the first cost being a more urgent question with the average Chinese than excellence and durability.

Many manufacturers write to various Consuls in China asking to be placed in communication with some firm likely to be willing to act on their behalf for the sale of their goods. It is, however, but too often the case that the manufacturers expect the local merchants to try a range of samples or a quantity of their goods to put before the native merchants. The local merchant is naturally unwilling to invest his money in what is necessarily speculation, and no business results. Manufacturers in the United Kingdom would find that a little more accommodation on their part when new fields are being opened up would produce results more than proportionately favourable.

**BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CHINA FLEET.**

Captain C. F. Corbett, M.V.O., has been appointed to the command of the cruiser *Albatross* on recommissioning for further service with the China Squadron. Captain Corbett, who succeeds Captain John Nicholas, has spent in the fleet over thirty years, and attained his present rank four years ago. He commanded the cruiser *Blake* after his promotion to captain's rank.

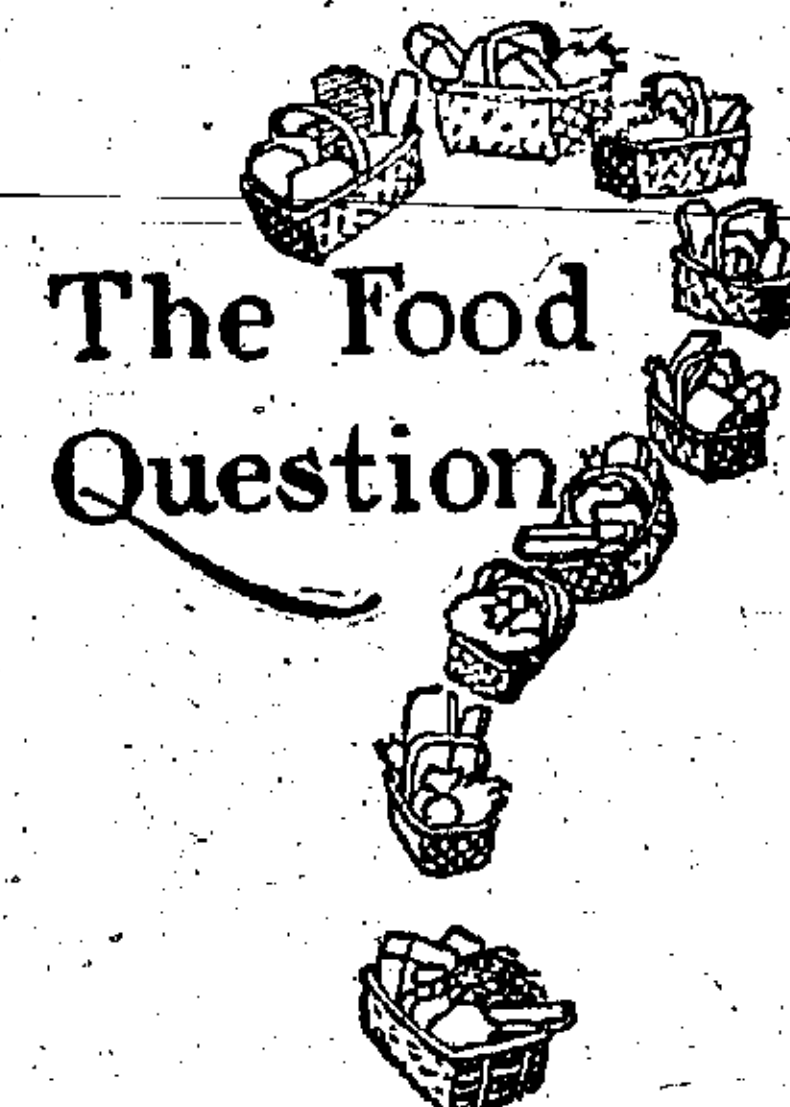
The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieuts. J. S. Tyndall, to the *Robin*, in command, Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgeman, to the *Woodcock*, in command, M. Murray, to the *Nightingale*, in command, H. D. Murray, to the *Teal*, in command, E. K. Boddam-Wheeler, to the *Monmouth* to date Aug. 5.

## THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

Most of the reasons put forward by Mr. F. A. Devan before Barclay's Bank shareholders accounting for the drop in Consols are familiar enough, remarks *The Globe* of the 21st ult. In the course of his brief retrospect, the chief cause of all for the heavy depreciation in the National Security was the very simple one, that more interest was wanted nowadays from the investment of money than could be got from holding Consols. After the alteration, and enlargement, of the Trustees' Act, trustees have not invested in the premier security, while the foreigner, who used to hold large amounts of Consols, has continued to realise, and banks and insurance companies and other large financial institutions have also reduced their holdings very largely.

As the position stands, therefore, on one side there were all sellers, and on the other, but one large buyer—the Government broker. In the ordinary course of things the whole of the surplus of the Budget of last year of £5,000,000 sterling would have been devoted to paying off the debt, but half the amount had been diverted to social improvements. The heavy death duties also had a lowering effect on Consols, as when large estates were realised an enormous amount of stock had to be sold to pay the charges. The absence of buying power in the Consols market has been repeatedly pointed out in these notes, and the only hope for an improved price of Consols lay in English working people starting out immediately to imitate their continental neighbours and become a saving people. As a remedy the hope is a very forlorn one, for what inducement is there under the Radical Socialist legislation for working men, or for anybody else for that matter, to accumulate money or resources?

## INTIMATIONS



The Food Question

## EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New

Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising:—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

&c., &c.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETTS,

RAZORS.

[256]





## Sozodont

Everyone uses a toothwash or powder.  
Most are not satisfied and try one after another.  
And still the teeth are not as white and hygienically  
clean as they should be.  
Let them try SOZODONT.  
It does what is wanted and is the most pleasant den-  
tifice one can use—fragrant, smooth, and antiseptic.  
Ask your dentist to tell you how good "Sozodont" is.  
Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste; each equally effective.  
Try the powder first it meets the requirements of most people.

83-1

## THE "SANITAS" BEST DISINFECTANTS.

All Kinds and for All Purposes.  
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

"SANITAS-OKOL," 20 times the co-efficient of carbolic acid.  
The ideal disinfectant for use in the Tropics. Highest efficiency and lowest cost.  
Powerful Larvicide. Unaffected by organic matter, and miscible with both  
fresh and salt water.

"SANITAS-BACTOX" (Saponified Cresols of the same (20)  
guaranteed co-efficiency. Homogeneous, and miscible with fresh water.

"SANITAS-SOLDIS," a cheap but concentrated Coal Tar  
Disinfectant of the greatest reliability and guaranteed efficiency.

Supplies of the "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS may be had of

THE MALACCA GENERAL STORES, LTD., Malacca, F.M.S.  
Messrs. PRITCHARD & Co., Penang, S.S.  
THE MEDICAL HALL, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE SINGAPORE DISPENSARY, 12, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE BRITISH DISPENSARY, 4, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE BORNEO Co., Singapore.  
THE DISPENSARY, LTD., 43b, Raffles Place, Singapore.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

## THORNE'S

OLD VAT  
No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne  
of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN—

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[902]

SELF CURE NO FICION!  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION (No. 1)  
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only,  
cures discharge (either acute or chronic) of the  
THERAPION No. 2  
proliferates, etc. when mercurial treatment fails.  
THERAPION No. 3  
Cures chronic weakness, loss of vigor and vitality.  
Either Number 1 or 2 or 3 will cure all venereal  
diseases, including gonorrhea, syphilis, etc., from  
The L.C. Medicine Co., 11, Waterloo Rd., Hamp-  
stead, London, Eng. Try New Druggists (Patented)  
Form of Therapion easy to take, etc. latest care.  
Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on  
British-Germ. Stamp. Beware of cheap imitations.  
\* THERAPION \*  
CURES TO STAY CURED.

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF  
ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOLLARE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs  
Service, Author of "The Mystic  
Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 146  
Pages, and includes a "Sketch Plan of  
Historical interest showing the disposition of  
the Forces at the battle of Kwailin," is dedicated  
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.  
BENNETT.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs  
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it  
gives into political conditions in China, makes  
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent  
volume for presentation to friends at home.  
Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese  
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... .. \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON,  
LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the  
Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS" Office.

## When "Only Middling"

your health is very far from  
satisfactory. The slightest  
knowledge of pathological  
science is sufficient to inform  
us how precarious is the con-  
dition of the person who is  
"only middling." The power of  
disease-resistance is practically  
nil, and an ordinary atmospheric  
change or dietetic irregularity  
may lay you up for weeks.

## Take

care therefore that you possess  
nothing less than vigorous,  
robust health. Success so there  
is no better guarantee of sus-  
tained health than never to let  
yourself run down. Conse-  
quently if you are not feeling  
up to the mark get yourself  
into tip-top condition at once,  
by taking a few doses of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Speciality suitable for  
Females of all ages.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d. (6 pills),  
1/4 (15 pills) and 2/6 (30 pills).

## CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-  
presents the medicinal value of a  
teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Aca-  
demy of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh to patients with  
consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all chemists.

## LINGGI PLANTATIONS.

### A SUBSTANTIAL BONUS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the  
Linggi Plantations (Limited) was held last  
month at Winchester House, Old Broad-street,  
E.C., to consider a resolution for increasing  
the capital to £125,000 by the creation of  
250,000 additional shares of 2s. each. Sir  
William Hood Treacher (chairman of the com-  
pany) presided.

Mr. J. C. Hay, the representative of the  
secretaries (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Limited),  
read the notice convening the meeting.  
The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen.—You  
have just heard read the resolution for increas-  
ing the capital of the company to £125,000, and  
you will have noticed from our letter of the 17th  
inst. that it is our intention to issue now only  
£10,000. We advise you to pass this resolution  
for the following principal reasons:—The total  
area of our property is 9,599 acres, of which  
5,000 acres should be under cultivation by the  
end of the current year. On the advice of our  
late general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming,  
who has now joined our board, and after  
carefully weighing all the circumstances of  
the position, we confidently advise you that it  
will be to your best interests to adopt as our  
policy for the future a further extension of  
2,000 acres, to be effected at the rate of  
500 acres a year during four years. The  
labour and other conditions of the land, thus bring-  
ing up our total area under rubber to 7,000  
acres at least. Mr. Cumming, some time ago  
prepared estimates to carry out this programme,  
and to bring into full production the balance of  
our cultivated area, which is about 2,500 acres,  
and to provide for all additional buildings, lines,  
stores, factories, bungalows, &c., for the imme-  
diate and future needs of all the estates. He  
has taken a liberal view of the probable expan-  
diture, and his estimate, added to our present  
actual requirements, amounts to a total of at  
least £150,000. If the resolution is carried and  
no unforeseen delay occurs, the Linggi Com-  
pany, with an issued capital of £110,000,  
will at the end of the year 1917 be in  
possession of 7,000 acres or more of rubber in  
bearing, at a capital cost of under £16 an  
acre, fully equipped with all necessary buildings,  
stores and factories, together with a balance of  
some 2,000 acres of uncultivated land, and in-  
vestments to the value of £158,000. This can  
be utilized to meet any unforeseen contingencies,  
accidents, or emergencies.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.  
To furnish the capital required for this  
programme your directors carefully considered the  
following alternatives:—(1) Borrowing.—This  
was not considered to be advisable on principle.  
(2) Realizing our liquid assets. These, as I have  
said, amount to some £158,000. Our reasons  
for not adopting this alternative are that of that  
amount £45,000 are represented by our holding  
of Kamuning shares, which bring in at  
present a dividend on the par value of 20 per  
cent. per annum, and have an exceptionally  
bright prospect in the immediate future. It is  
clearly the best policy to keep these shares. In  
the second place, it was decided by the share-  
holders at the general meeting of the company  
on May 30 to transfer £60,000 to reserve. These  
two items reduce our liquid assets to £53,000,  
an amount inadequate for our present purpose.  
Apart from these considerations, with the  
concurrence of the majority of holders of the  
larger amount of shares in the company, we are  
pledged to maintain, as far as possible, the  
investments in first-class securities which are  
unimpaired by anything affecting the prospects  
of rubber. The board are strongly in favour of  
maintaining these investments intact, not only  
because of their pledge, but because of the  
uniquely strong financial position in which this  
policy places the company, a policy which would  
enable us, under the most adverse circumstances,  
to take advantage of any opportunities that  
might arise for further strengthening our  
already strong position. But I need not de-  
tain you by recapitulating the arguments set  
forth in our circular to the shareholders dated  
March, 1910, which were unanimously adopted  
by them.

ISSUE PRICE OF THE NEW SHARES.  
A third alternative was the formation of a  
subsidiary company, but that we could not re-  
commend in view of the fact that with our  
present complete organization we can effectively  
and economically manage and control and  
bring into bearing the whole 7,000 or more  
acres as now proposed. The only remaining  
alternative which we considered was that  
we should now reconceive and adopt a policy  
namely, to increase our nominal capital from  
the abnormally small amount of £100,000  
to £125,000, but with the issue of only £10,000.  
This issue we propose to offer to the Ordinary  
shareholders in the proportion of one to nine at  
the rate of 30s. a share, with the result of a  
substantial bonus to them, and a yield of  
£150,000 into the coffers of the company.  
These shares will rank *pari passu* with the  
existing Ordinary shares of the company as  
regards capital and as to dividend after payment  
of the second interim dividend, and we propose  
to issue them as fully paid to obviate the in-  
convenience of having Linggi shares of two classes.  
I will now move the resolution:—That the  
capital of the company be increased to £125,000  
by the creation of 250,000 additional Ordinary  
shares of 2s. each, ranking for dividend and in  
all other respects *pari passu* with the existing  
Ordinary shares of the company according to  
the amount for the time being paid up there-  
on, as being paid up hereafter. I will ask  
Mr. Malcolm Cumming to second that.

SPEECH BY MR. MALCOLM CUMMING.  
Mr. C. Malcolm Cumming—Ladies and  
gentlemen.—It must be perfectly clear to all of  
you who have followed the workings and the  
progress of the Linggi Company that for a  
large and growing concern such as ours we  
must have more capital. For some time before  
I joined the board I advocated the extension of  
our uncultivated areas as money and opportunity  
would permit, but, of course, so far we have not  
been able to sanction further extensions, as the  
capital was not sufficient to meet the ex-  
penditure. With such an organization as ours we can  
carry out extensions much more cheaply and  
readily than any new concern. Another point  
I should like to bring before you is, that it  
should be our policy now to make our  
buildings and everything as permanent as  
possible, so that in the event of any  
heavy decrease in the price of raw  
rubber we should not have to spend large  
sums on capital account in the future. Again,  
in the present day we have to expend very large  
sums in draining swamps and general sanitation,  
and in looking after the health of our  
European employees. I admit that when we first  
went in for this rubber cultivation I did not  
foresee this heavy expenditure, and just as our  
profits have exceeded our most sanguine expec-  
tations so has our expenditure increased some-  
what in the same proportion. Of course, the  
question of labour looms very largely before us.  
In the past it was only necessary to send over  
Kangnies to India to recruit such labour as we  
required, and such sums as were expended on  
bringing them over—the amount of money  
advanced to them in their country and the  
cost of their transport to the estates—was

debited to their accounts, and deducted  
from their wages. But lately this policy  
has been reversed by the Government, and  
it is not possible now to recover any sum what-  
ever from the native, which puts him in a very  
much better position and, it is said, makes him  
a much happier man; but it falls upon you, the  
shareholders, in that you have to provide large  
sums for bringing these people over, which we  
had not anticipated before. A commission has  
also to be paid to the head Kangnies and re-  
cruiters. For all these reasons capital must be  
employed, and although the increase of the  
capital may temporarily reduce your dividends,  
it is obvious that by increasing your planted  
area your dividends in future must be  
greatly enhanced. (A voice—"No.") Now,  
gentlemen, to carry out these large schemes it  
is essential that you should provide us  
with further capital, and I think the plan for  
raising it indicated by our chairman is the best  
that can be followed. It seems the simplest and  
the best. It is also to be remembered that it is  
very essential that with large rubber areas such  
as we possess we should have reserve areas in  
the event of our not being able to continue tap-  
ping trees quite so frequently as we had thought.  
We shall have these reserves of rubber on which  
we can fall back, and by them we shall be able  
at least to keep your dividends steady. I have  
much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Pash and Mr. G. F. Evans expressed  
themselves as being opposed to the issue of  
fresh capital.  
Mr. Pash said he would like to know if the  
directors proposed to have any portion of the  
new capital underwritten, because it seemed to  
him a pity to spend a large sum of money on  
underwriting.  
The Chairman said that as far as underwriting  
was concerned it would not be necessary.  
The directors from the very beginning had  
studied the whole question, and with Mr. Cum-  
ming's advice and assistance had looked at the  
matter from every point of view, and as a result  
now laid their considered view before the  
meeting.

The resolution was then put to the meeting  
and carried by a large majority.

### THE PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### THE "IMPERIAL CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS."

The ordinary general meeting of Marconi's  
Wireless Telegraphy Company (Limited) was  
held last month at the Hotel Metropole, London,  
under the presidency of Commendatore G.  
Marconi.

The Chairman, in the course of a very  
lengthy address, said that the Transatlantic  
service which was opened in April last year  
continued to work very satisfactorily, particu-  
larly in so far as the wireless operation was  
concerned. He was engaged at the present  
time in making the necessary arrangements at  
the Clifden Station for the introduction of  
their new duplex system, and as soon as  
these arrangements were completed, and in  
the very near future, he was proposing to  
proceed to Canada similarly to install their  
Glouce Bay Station. When that was done their  
service would be materially improved, and its  
capacity at least doubled with a very small  
increase of running expenses. A number of  
important contracts had been entered into,  
which included the erection of stations in  
Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the Canary  
Islands. A first agreement was made with the  
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the  
erection of a coast station at Cece Island for  
the purpose of maritime communication, which  
station would be worked on the joint account  
of the Cable Company and themselves. That  
was the first of a series of coast stations extend-  
ing to Hongkong, Singapore, Malta, and  
Gibraltar, to be erected under similar  
conditions. These should materially assist  
their international maritime business. Important  
negotiations had been carried on with the French  
Government, which had resulted since in  
the completion of a working arrangement  
between the French Government and the  
affiliated Marconi companies. A Press Agency  
had been organized upon the high seas enabling them to receive  
and distribute any news of importance. During  
the early part of the year under review they  
submitted to His Majesty's Government a scheme  
to put all the British Possessions into wireless  
communication with each other, and applied for  
a concession for the erection and working of the  
necessary stations. From that proposal would  
appear to have developed the Imperial wireless  
scheme introduced by Sir Joseph Ward at the  
recent Imperial Conference. They would have  
preferred to have carried out the scheme  
as they had themselves proposed. There  
were, however, reasons, which they were  
quite able to appreciate, why the Government  
should prefer to take that scheme in hand them-  
selves under a working arrangement with the  
company. It was his pleasure to propose the  
payment of the cumulative 7 per cent. dividend  
on the Preference Shares to the end of  
December, 1910, and also to declare an interim  
dividend upon the Preference Shares for the  
half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 7 per  
cent. per annum. He had likewise the great  
gratification of declaring, for the first time in  
the history of the company, an interim dividend  
upon the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 10 per  
cent. per annum for the six months ended June  
30 last.

### ON SALE.

### A TABLE OF THE

### RATES OF EXCHANGE

### AT HONGKONG

### FOR

### DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the  
English Mail from the Year of the Closing  
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of  
Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD  
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),  
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office,  
Local Bookellers.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO CLEAR FOR

## NEW STOCK

	SELLING PRICE	FORMER PRICE
AUTO-RACHALS	\$1,100	\$1,500
AUTO-MANUAL	\$ 800	\$1,000
RACHALS	\$ 550	\$ 800
BRINSMEAD	\$ 500	\$ 775
WERNER	\$ 495	\$ 600
KRUSS	\$ 400	\$ 625
WERNER	\$ 395	\$ 575
CHALLEN	\$ 385	\$ 525
SCHIEDMAYER	\$ 350	\$ 400

## ROBINSONS.

1734

### THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

HOW IT MAY BE REMOVED.  
"With the banishment of Malaria a new era  
will dawn in history."

These words, which cast a lurid glow on the  
importance of the disease directly responsible  
for more invaliding and death than any other  
cause in China, were spoken, a short time ago,  
by a distinguished man. Before that can be  
achieved, however, untold millions of lives will  
have been sacrificed to the ravages of that por-  
tious microbe, which plays such havoc with  
the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and  
disorganizing their hemoglobin, while producing  
poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce  
physical and mental strength to a very low level,  
and set up changes which may lead to the  
disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every  
resident in the tropics to make it necessary to  
paint a picture of the suffering it induces.  
What is necessary in the public interest is to  
point out clearly, simply, and directly how the  
detrimental effects of the disease in all their varied  
manifestations may be overcome, how the patient  
may recover his full health, strength, and  
vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is  
urgent for a reconstituent and revitalizing pre-  
paration to restore the quality of the blood and  
conquer the general malnutrition of the body  
which is the inevitable result of the destruction  
of its vital particles.

### THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without  
number, has so potent an influence for good as  
Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as  
the greatest reconstituent preparation and most  
revitalizing tonic-food science has yet discovered.  
Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the  
active principle of the nervous systems, chemically  
combined with casein, the albuminous or  
body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen  
is the most easily digested of all tonic foods, and  
acts immediately to nourish the muscles  
as well as the nervous system, which finds in the  
preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus  
in exactly the form in which it can be most  
easily made use of. In addition, it increases the  
number and quality of the red corpuscles to an  
amazing extent. It frequently increases them  
by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fort-  
night, putting up the hemoglobin at the rate of  
two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body  
fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again,  
his sinuses grow bright and his prematurely  
grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he  
becomes as well as he ever was before.  
Children are likewise profoundly affected by  
Malaria, which retards their growth in a most  
marked manner. When, however, they take  
Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight,  
recover their health, and start growing again.  
Sanatogen's powers in overcoming the disabilities  
produced by Malaria have been attested by a  
large number of doctors throughout the tropics,  
as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.  
Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart,  
Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United  
Provinces, India, writes: "I have much plea-  
sure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in  
cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery  
and other exhausting diseases. I have used it  
regularly now in my practice for the past two  
years, and in no single instance have I been  
disappointed with the results. I can honestly  
affirm that many of my worst cases owe their  
recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lyne, Calcutta, writes: "I  
was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as  
health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria  
for four years, becoming weaker and weaker  
with the natural run-down condition and its ac-  
companying ailments. Brain-fog, Nervousness, and  
dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen later, I  
made an extraordinary discovery for the better-  
ment of Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will  
readily understand what a boon such a reno-  
vator of life is to people out in the Tropics who  
have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of  
Malaria, and thus putting the body in the best  
possible condition to withstand the diseases of  
the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train,  
Sanatogen is the best known preventive of  
Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest  
state of health, and therefore, in the most  
advantageous position for throwing off the  
attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How  
to keep well in Tropical Climates," which con-  
tains further information on this subject, and  
on others of vital importance to all residents  
in China, will be sent, free, on application,  
mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," to  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., HONGKONG, from  
whom also Sanatogen can be purchased.  
Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists.  
[105-352]

### STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 11th—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyne, Oa-  
pock, Aleia, Vorwaerts. 14th—Braemar, Kin-  
tuck, Myrmidon, Peshawar, Sardinia. 18th—  
Bongio, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Welsh Prince.  
21st—Odontopus, Kamo, Maru, Polyeston.  
25th—Olenok, Lantier. 28th—Suez, Indra,  
Rheinfels. August 1st—Antiochia, Bengawan,  
Buelon, Ceylon, Duca Castle. 4th—Agamemnon,  
Aki Maru, Atterw, Austria, Caledonia, Dun-  
blane, St. Patrick. 8th—Suezia. 11th—Ping  
Suey, Slavonia, Thebes, Tranquebar. Delayed  
throughout Vandalia. 15th—Schiller,  
Benadict, Fabio, Palma.

### ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 15th—Hitachi Maru, Mackgon,  
Sithonia, York.



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[56]

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and children  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Karl Fisher  
Mr. P. V. Forber  
Mr. Wm. A. Fraser  
Mr. F. Geisler  
Mr. H. Hente  
Mr. E. Hensman  
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Dr. Hobson  
Mr. H. Hoffmann  
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children  
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Logan  
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Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Mandel  
Master Mandell  
Miss K. A. Massey  
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Very handsome Lady's Dressing Case, made of Moss-Green Morocco, size 18 x 13 x 7 1/2 in., with Two Double-Action Locks, lined Silk.  
The fittings finest quality Solid Silver with Engraved Reeded Borders.

CONTENTS:		
2 Hair Brushes,	1 Comb,	Leather Writing Case,
1 Hat and Cloth Brush,	7 Bottles,	Leather Jewel Case,
1 Hand Mirror,	1 Powder Jar,	Leather Hat-pin Case,
1 Button Hook,	1 Flask,	Leather Card Case,
1 Shoe Lint,	Instrument Board,	Leather Purse.
Complete with Mackintosh Cover	£25 0 0	
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Crocodile Case	£4 0 0 extra.	
Carriage, Insurance and Delivery Charges	£1 extra.	

Purchasers residing abroad have the advantage of being supplied direct from an immense London stock at manufacturers' net cash prices.

## SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILINGS.  
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS "YEDDO" About 20th Sept.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOSU "CANTON" About 17th October.  
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PORTLAND (Or.).

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

Steamers	Tons Dwt.	Captain	To Sail on or About
SUVERIC	11,000	F. S. Cowley	1st September.
KUMERIC	11,000	G. E. McGILL	26th September.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.  
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.  
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.  
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports.  
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THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE  
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO.

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT  
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Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RIVER PLATE  
Ports transshipping to CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE Steamers at CALCUTTA.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM CALCUTTA:

Frequent Sailings  
For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS,  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1911.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAVA	—	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	—	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Telephone No. 375.  
Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

### SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
ARRATON APCAR, British str., 2891, Hudson.	16th August—Molli 10th August, General and Coal—David Sassoon & Co.	16th August—Molli 10th August, General and Coal—David Sassoon & Co.
BABON ANTONIUS, British str., 2774, Reid.	10th August—Kobe 4th August, Coal—Gilmann & Co.	10th August—Kobe 4th August, Coal—Gilmann & Co.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, C. Jurgensen.	15th August—Jensen & Co.	15th August—Jensen & Co.
CHINKIANG, British str., 1,229, Kay, 16th Aug.	—Molli 9th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	—Molli 9th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, P. Solverson.	15th August—Honey 11th August, Coal—Agard, Thorsen & Co.	15th August—Honey 11th August, Coal—Agard, Thorsen & Co.
DAIYU MARU, Jap. str., 899, Y. Yamamoto.	16th Aug.—Swatow 15th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	16th Aug.—Swatow 15th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,309, H. P. Vincent.	9th August—Hong Kong 6th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	9th August—Hong Kong 6th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, H. Franzen.	7th August—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.	7th August—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.
HAIYAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Rench.	16th August—Tientsin 10th August, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	16th August—Tientsin 10th August, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HUNAN, British str., 1,143, J. S. Rench.	16th August—Kobe 4th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	16th August—Kobe 4th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
JESKIB, British str., 1,234, White, 6th August	—Keelung 2nd August, General—Bank Line, Ltd.	—Keelung 2nd August, General—Bank Line, Ltd.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden.	7th August—Chinkiang 1st Aug., General Chinese.	7th August—Chinkiang 1st Aug., General Chinese.
KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, S. Togo.	6th August—Molli 30th July, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	6th August—Molli 30th July, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,344, G. S. Weigall.	11th August—Sandakan 5th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	11th August—Sandakan 5th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, W. E. Filmer.	8th August—San Francisco 12th July, Flour, Canned Goods and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	8th August—San Francisco 12th July, Flour, Canned Goods and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,756, K. Muto.	10th August—Shanghai 7th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	10th August—Shanghai 7th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
PETCHABOLI, German str., 1,373, C. Goswisch.	12th August—Bangkok and Swatow 11th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	12th August—Bangkok and Swatow 11th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PRERANG, German str., 1,020, Rehner.	16th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice, Butterfield & Swire.	16th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice, Butterfield & Swire.
SAMSEN, German str., 998, R. Petersen.	10th August—Bangkok 1st August, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	10th August—Bangkok 1st August, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
SATSUMA, British str., 2,630, Keir, 8th Aug.	—New York and Singapore 31st July, General—Dodwell & Co.	—New York and Singapore 31st July, General—Dodwell & Co.
SAKONA, German str., 2,782, T. Stehr.	12th August—Daly 7th August, General and Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	12th August—Daly 7th August, General and Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SIAM, British str., 992, Robt. A. Beners.	8th August—Shanghai 4th August—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.	8th August—Shanghai 4th August—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.
TAIYUAN, British str., 1,459, L. Dawson.	12th August—Mabouna 11th July, Frozen and General—Butterfield & Swire.	12th August—Mabouna 11th July, Frozen and General—Butterfield & Swire.
TJIKINI, Dutch str., 3,014, A. W. La Rooy.	14th August—Macassar 5th August, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	14th August—Macassar 5th August, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 3,061, J. B. v. D. Jalink.	14th August—Amoy 12th August, Coal and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	14th August—Amoy 12th August, Coal and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUNGSHING, British str., 1,172, L. Hussey.	15th August—Hong Kong 12th Aug., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	15th August—Hong Kong 12th Aug., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 2,856, Mori.	12th August—Molli 5th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	12th August—Molli 5th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,172, Bortelsen.	11th August—Saigon 7th August, General—China-Siam Steam Navigation Co.	11th August—Saigon 7th August, General—China-Siam Steam Navigation Co.
WELSH PRINCE, British str., 3,218, A. B. D. Sheppard.	12th Aug.—New York, U.S.A., 24th June, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.	12th Aug.—New York, U.S.A., 24th June, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
WINGANG, British str., 2,339, T. H. Lishman.	13th August—Shanghai, Newchwang and Chiofo 7th August, Beans and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	13th August—Shanghai, Newchwang and Chiofo 7th August, Beans and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUENSIANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe.	15th August—Manila 12th Aug., General and Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	15th August—Manila 12th Aug., General and Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YU SHUN, Chinese str., 1,079, C. Westerlund.	2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. str. *Empire*, which left here on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Sydney on the 16th instant.  
The E. & A. str. *Aldenhurst* left Sydney on the 16th instant for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila).  
The *Apex* str. *Catherine* arrived from Calcutta left Singapore on the 17th inst. morning, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd instant.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Anand*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Audenson, Holgate and Arnott.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Kamo Maru*, for Japan, T.I.H. Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. A. H. Reis, Miss Matheson, Mrs. Housen, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Hokkoku, Mr. Inouye, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Hooker, Com. Kiyokawa, Dr. Iwanami, Mr. Watanabe, Mrs. Niyoaka, Mr. Yukino, Mr. Rowlands, Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. H. H. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Dulbey, Mr. and Mrs. Pithet and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Furuya and 2 children, Mr. Saito, Mr. Takatsu, Miss Kume, Miss Jimbo, Mr. Nishiyama, Messrs. T. Tokioka, Yoshimatsu, Midzawa, Takada, Kusanomoto, Konishi, Mahitani, Uyeshiki, Sagimura, Toyama, Okazaki, Saito and Midzushima.

### "THE KING OF INVENTORS."

AN INTERVIEW WITH EDISON REGARDING HIS WORK.

CAN INVENTION BE TAUGHT?  
When I stepped into the library of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in one of the group of buildings comprising the great plant at Orange, New Jersey, it was says Mr. Walter P. Weaver, writing in the *Century Illustrated Magazine*, to meet and talk with a man whose many wonderful achievements had fired my imagination since my childhood days.

The immediate object of my visit was to get Mr. Edison to express more at length his views in regard to the possibilities of teaching men how to develop their latent inventive instinct. It was a subject that had long engaged my interest, and I had only recently read this statement:

"Edison regards the act of inventing very much in the light of a profession which may be 'learned' almost as successfully as soldering or acting, or even 'doctoring.' Thousand of men, he thinks, might have become inventors had they but cultivated their ideas, for the creative germ lies hidden in most minds."

This impressed me as being the germ of a great idea, and I wished to see it developed. After explaining fully the object of my visit, I asked Mr. Edison a number of questions calculated to engage his thought upon matters of general interest. Having heard of his deafness, and not knowing how difficult it might be to talk with him, I had prepared a number of questions along the line of the intended interview. These I handed to him in type-written form.

STIMULATING THE IMAGINATION.  
He looked them over and remarked, "You have some hard ones here." Then he reached for my fountain pen, which he saw sticking out of my coat-pocket, and, picking up a pad of yellow paper, began to write down numbered answers to my written questions.

The list of questions, and his answers, included the following:  
Do you believe that inventiveness can be taught?—Yes, if the person has ambition, energy and imagination.

At what age is one most likely to respond to such instruction?—About twelve years.  
What method of instruction would be most valuable?—Problems to be solved.

Should it be done through schools and books?—Books and actual demonstration.  
What of the advantages of ordinary shop experience?—Great advantage to have actual personal knowledge of how things are done.

What do you think of instruction by correspondence?—The cheapest and best way for a poor man, if the college is reputable.  
What frame of mind helps to bring ideas?—Ambition.

It is true that an inventor has to be more or less abnormal?—Abnormal persons are never common inventors.  
What of intuition and technical training?—Which is the most prolific of ideas?—Imagination supplies the ideas, and technical knowledge helps to carry them out.

Which is an inventor's chief inspiration?—If he is a good inventor, it is to make his invention earn money to permit him to indulge in more inventions. If he is a one-idea inventor, the incentive is generally money only.  
When he had finished writing these answers he leaned back in his chair and began to talk over the subject in general. One of the first things he said was: "Do you want to know my definition of a successful invention? It is something that is so practical that a Polish Jew will buy it."

"What," I asked, "do not think of the relation of mind and matter?"  
"Oh, I don't know," he replied, in a tone indicating that this is beyond the possibility of human knowledge. "As far as I can see, we do not think with the brain; that is only a recording-office for things brought to it by our five senses. It's like a phonograph record. I understand that there is a certain fold in the brain called Broca's convolution, which is about the size of a short lead-pencil, and everything the sense pick up is therein recorded for future use. Injuries to this convolution have proved that it is the seat of memory."

"Our first impressions are recorded at its base, and as we advance in age the seat of the record advances from the base. If the base is injured, we forget our mother tongue and remember only things learned later in life. If the other end is injured, we remember only things recorded in early life. What makes us do things is that mysterious thing called the will. If a man has a powerful will, he can force an unwilling brain to record things that seem to be repellent to it, like acquiring Latin, for instance, or to imagine that the brain can record impressions, but I cannot understand the will that forces it to take records."

Returning to activities, he said:  
"I have tried so many things I thought were true, and found I was mistaken, that I have quit being too sure about anything. All I can do is to try out what seems to be the right thing and be ready to give it up as soon as I am convinced that there is nothing in it."

"Do you find," I asked, "that you can force a solution by making yourself think hard along a given line?"  
"Oh, no," he said. "I never think about a thing any longer than I want to. If I lose my interest in it, I turn to something else. I always keep six or eight things going at once, and turn from one to the other as I feel like it. Very often I will work at a thing and get where I can't see anything more in it, and just put it aside and go at something else; and the first thing I know the very idea I wanted will come to me. Then I drop the other and go back to it and work it out."

"Is it true," I asked, repeating one of my written questions for further elucidation, "that inventors are abnormal people, doing their work in a sort of frenzy of illumination?"  
"Nothing to it," he assured me. "These long-haired fellows that act queer and figure out queer things, I don't call them real inventors. Once in a while they may hit something, but not often. There are perhaps five hundred real inventors in the world—men with scientific training, and imagination. They have made about ninety-five per cent. of all the good things in the way of inventions and improvements. They are usually connected with some big plant; you may not hear of them, but they are there working out all kinds of machines and processes. They are the real inventors, not the long-haired kind."

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### WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and a slight rise has taken place over S. China.

Pressure remains high over the S. part of the China Sea, and relatively low over S. China.  
Yesterday afternoon the typhoon was moving towards N.E. over E. Japan. Returns from thence are lacking this morning.

Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.17 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood,	S. winds, fresh.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.
S.W. winds, fresh; squally, thunder showers.	

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 17th.—At A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vl'ostock	7 a.	29.76	66	81	—	0	o
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.	29.81	80	74	SE	2	o
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9 a.	29.76	81	78	E	2	o
Guizhai	—	29.71	79	87	E	3	ov
Sharp Pt.	—	29.73	82	—	S	1	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.74	80	91	—	0	or
Swatow	—	29.74	79	95	S	2	—
Taihouku	5 a.	29.78	—	—	—	0	—
Taihu	—	29.80	—	—	—	0	—
Taipan	—	29.80	—	—	SE	4	—
Koshu	—	29.81	—	—	SW	4	—
Pescadores	—	29.79	—	—	S	4	—
Canton	9 a.	29.69	82	87	S	2	o
Hongkong	10 a.	29.73	76	87	—	1	orlt
Viet. Peak	—	29.69	—	—	W	5	—
Gap Rock	—	29.75	77	—	SW	6	—
Macao	—	29.75	77	—	SW	2	od
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.	29.65	84	—	WNW	2	o
Toarane	—	29.75	82	—	SRW	2	o
C. St. James	—	29.92	77	—	SW	2	o
Appari	5 a.	29.83	78	—	S	2	o
Manila	10 a.	29.88	79	92	—	0	d
Legaspi	—	29.86	77	—	SW	2	b
Bacolod	9 a.	—	—	—	SW	2	o
Holoi	—	29.91	81	—	SW	2	o
Cebu	—	29.90	84	—	SW	1	o
Labuan	—	—	—	—	S	1	o



SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1911. [3

- All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy,  
New System of Telefunken.  
For Further Particulars; apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
**MELOERS & Co.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong 17th August 1911

RG, CHINA AND JAPAN:

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.  
Dockyard Manager Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Yard.  
MANAGERS AND AGENTS,  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
HONGKONG

Graphic Address: —  
TAIKOODOOR.



**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 19th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP	NORRE Capt. G. Phillips	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOOTRA Capt. G. J. Caldwell	About 6th Sept.	Freight only
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUNDAY and YOKOHAMA.	DELTA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 24th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. G. W. Cookman R.N.R.	31st Aug. 14th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBONGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
AMOI, NINGPO and CHUNGKING	"HONGHOU"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"HUNAN"	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPO"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEENAN"	On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAUW and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIPO" is situated on Deck, etc.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers—Load Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung. Telephone 36

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"KIENHANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	"CHEONGSHIN"	Sunday, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, POOKSANG	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KIENHANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Wshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE**

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESIA	22nd Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	25th Aug.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	1st Sept.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	15th Sept.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. PREUSSEN	22nd Sept.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. RHEINFELS	29th Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIRANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.

\* The s.s. "Haiching" will not call at Swatow.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LARRAK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

**THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.**

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (CAPT. W. E. FILMER),

Will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August Next, at Noon, via Shanghai and Nagasaki to KOBE, where Passengers and Cargo will be transhipped to the new and approved triple screw turbine steamer,

"SHINYO MARU" (CAPT. H. S. SMITH),

The latest addition to the Trans-Pacific Service, and sister ship of the

s.s. "TENYO MARU" AND "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience - including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck - all staterooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO AT MANZANILLO)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS:

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

THE S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG

To LONDON	£71.10.0
and Return 6 Months...	£120.0.0
To VALPARAISO	Yen 570.00.

Through Tickets to all Principal Points in U.S.A., Canada and Europe.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to Officials of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services and Missionaries.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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**EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS**

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

**TONKIN**

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG.

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	5,182	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	5,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	5,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	5,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	5,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

**HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE**

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rate of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL,

MANAGER

772-778]

**U.S. MAIL LINE.****PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
* SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 6th Sept., at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted, upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioners of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points—Missionaries and their families.

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.**

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY.....1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY.....20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA, FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £13.

via New York " " £25.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PHNANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Finsen	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Koi	7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	5,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	STAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Tanaka	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Honima	7,000	THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Tozawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug.

\* Omitting Keelung and Shimizu. \* Calling at Djibouti.

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. \* Cargo only.

**CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES**

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	2nd	Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Moji Return	Nagasaki Return
\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90		
\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50		

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

14-40]

**THOS. COOK & SON.**TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—15, DES VEGUE ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

FOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.



## TEPLITZ WATER

NOW IN STOCK

\$18 PER CASE OF 100 PINTS.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**GUSTAV FEILER,****NETZSCHKAU i. VGTL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN****and UNION CASHMERES.**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**Hoehl** Extra Dry

goat american

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China

**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

1670-22

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN

Route to EUROPE.

The *Devenha*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR

PER

DATE

Shanghai ... 18th, 10.00 A.M.

Hougang ... 18th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Nippon Maru

Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Haitan

Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.

Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)

Sui Tai

Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.

Zamboanga, Thursday, Island, Cook

Taiyuan

Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.

town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,

Carl Diederichsen

Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand

Baron Ardross

Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.

Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and

Devenha

Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

Fremantle

Devenha

Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong

Mansang

Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

Delagua Bay, Durban, Algoa Bay, Mossel

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Bay and Cape Town

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &amp;c., INDIA VIA TUTORIN

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Postage 10 cents.)

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

time fixed for departure of the mail

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

(Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

time for the first clearance will be

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

included in this contract mail.)

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to-

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

day, at 5 P.M.

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Mulu, Cebu and Iloilo

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama,

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Victoria and Tacoma

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Meji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz,

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Cerro

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide,

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Perth and Fremantle

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Shanghai

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &amp;c., INDIA VIA TUTORIN

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

Postage 10 cents.)

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

(Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

time for the first clearance will be

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

included in this contract mail.)

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to-

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

day, at 5 P.M.

Tsuwong

Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 17th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	22 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	18 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	7 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand—	7 1/2
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand—	7 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$58.10
BANK SILVER, per tola	\$24.50

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents piece	per cent
Chinese	10	\$7.63
Hongkong	20	\$7.18
Hongkong	10	\$7.54

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 17th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION	120,000	\$125	all	\$910
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$27 10/
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$9 1/2, sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1.40, buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 80.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 45.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$75	all	\$22, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	all	\$60, sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.90
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$2.40
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$116, x div.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	Ps. 10	all	\$72 1/2, x div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$18
INSURANCE—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$210, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$212, sal. & bu.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	\$25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$350
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 168
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$815, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$215, @ Ex 73.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$97, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 30
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$44
MINING—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, sales
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$28 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$66
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$25-17.6
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$18 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	all	\$16 1/2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, sales
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2, sal. & bu.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$4
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300.
Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$63, buyers
Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$63, buyers

Para Rubber in London	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

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